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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
15, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,886.

號六十六百三千九萬一第

日十初月五年申庚

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUN 25th, 1920.

五拜禮

號五廿月六年九國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 275 lbs net.
In Bags 250 lbs net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

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ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER

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MACGREGOR &
CO., LTD.

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Tel. No. 71.

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SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 10 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. O. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.
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AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-8, Beaconsfield Arcade.

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Mirror, Make
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
undertaken.
Telephone 1319.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.20 " " 10 " "
9.20 " " 10.40 " " 10 " "
10.40 " " 12.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
12.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 4.30 " " 10 " "
4.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. to 9.20 p.m.
10.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.30 p.m.

SATURDAY

SUNDAY
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.00 " " 11.00 a.m. " " 10 " "
11.00 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 10 " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.30 " " 5.30 p.m. " " 10 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "
8.00 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS

As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Vaux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express
CANTON (Sha Tau)	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
SEK LUNG	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40
Shum Chai	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50
Shum Chai	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Shum Chai	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10
Shum Chai	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20
Shum Chai	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30
Shum Chai	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40
Shum Chai	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50
Shum Chai	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00
Shum Chai	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10
Shum Chai	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20
Shum Chai	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30
Shum Chai	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40
Shum Chai	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50
Shum Chai	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
Shum Chai	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10
Shum Chai	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20
Shum Chai	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30
Shum Chai	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40
Shum Chai	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50
Shum Chai	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Shum Chai	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10
Shum Chai	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20
Shum Chai	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30
Shum Chai	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40
Shum Chai	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50
Shum Chai	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
Shum Chai	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10
Shum Chai	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20
Shum Chai	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30
Shum Chai	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40
Shum Chai	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50
Shum Chai	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
Shum Chai	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10
Shum Chai	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20
Shum Chai	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
Shum Chai	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40
Shum Chai	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50
Shum Chai	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00
Shum Chai	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10
Shum Chai	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20
Shum Chai	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
Shum Chai	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40
Shum Chai	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50
Shum Chai	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00
Shum Chai	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10
Shum Chai	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20
Shum Chai	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
Shum Chai	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40
Shum Chai	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50
Shum Chai	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Shum Chai	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10
Shum Chai	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20
Shum Chai	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
Shum Chai	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40
Shum Chai	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50
Shum Chai	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Shum Chai	5.10	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10
Shum Chai	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20
Shum Chai	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Shum Chai	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40
Shum Chai	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
Shum Chai	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Shum Chai	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10
Shum Chai	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20
Shum Chai	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
Shum Chai	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40
Shum Chai	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50
Shum Chai	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Shum Chai	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10
Shum Chai	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20
Shum Chai	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
Shum Chai	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40
Shum Chai	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50
Shum Chai	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Shum Chai	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10	6.10	7.10
Shum Chai	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20
Shum Chai	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30
Shum Chai	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40

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Quickest Delivery from Large Stock on hand.

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MILLER ENGINES



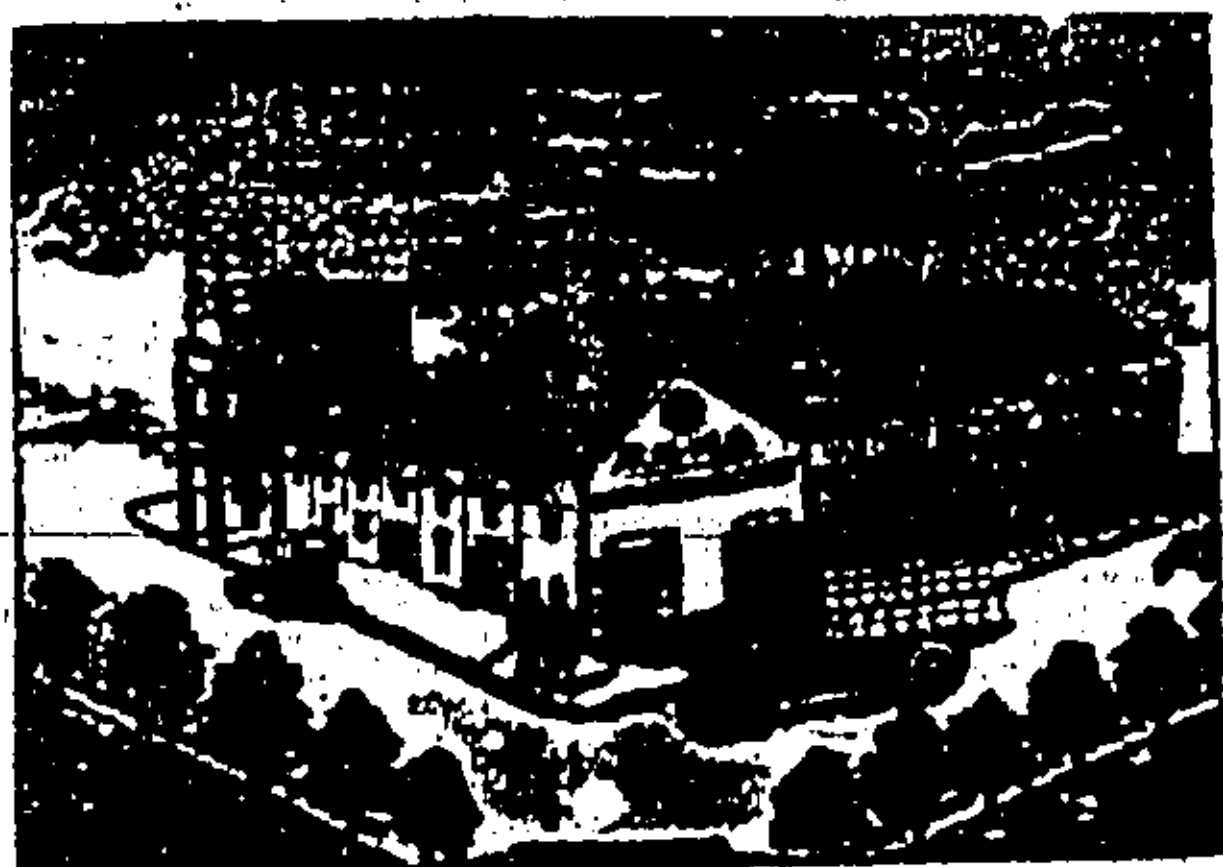
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Manufacturers Representatives

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Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil, Better or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method at once a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods. Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant, and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

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JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

IN JAPAN

Chiyoda Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Chiyoda Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Yokohama Hotel

BOLSHEVICKS ABROAD. RULES FOR SPREADING UNREST.

The Delhi correspondent of *The Englishman* gives the translation of a document which fell into the hands of the Military Authorities of the Omsk Government on the occupation of Perm by the Siberian troops and which was handed to Mr. Rees Harris by the Intelligence Branch of the Kolchak Administration.

To the Representatives and Agents of the Soviet Republic abroad: "The revolutionary activities of the Communist party and the activities of the Bolshevik organisations abroad, must be guided by the following indications:—

- (1)—In connection with international relations.
- (a) to support Chauvinistic movements and national conflicts,
- (b) to carry on agitation with the aim of provoking international conflicts,
- (c) to organise attacks on the lives of Representatives of foreign Governments.

These measures are destined to cause internal troubles, to shake confidence in the Government and to strengthen social agitation.

- (2)—Regarding internal politics.
- (a) to compromise by every means influential persons in the country, to organise attacks on the lives of such, and to provoke anti-Government movements;
- (b) to organise general and partial strikes, to damage machinery, and to circulate propaganda literature;

As for the rest to be guided by the decrees issued from time to time.

- (3)—In the sphere of economics.
- (a) to provoke and support railroad strikes, to damage bridges and permanent way, and by every means to cause the disorganisation of transport;
- (b) to hinder the despatch of corn to the towns, to create financial difficulties and to circulate false money; economic troubles will inevitably create discontent and tend to alienate the sympathies of the masses from the Government.

- (4)—In the sphere of military activities.
- (a) to carry on an energetic propaganda among the troops, to create conflicts between officers and soldiers and to organise attacks on the lives of the higher Command;
- (b) to blow up arsenals, bridges, powder magazines, and to hinder the supply of raw goods for works and factories.

These measures will tend to demoralise the Army and ensure their support of the workers' social democratic programme.

Expionage to be carried on in the rear and front of armies, fortresses, and armories and precise information to be gained regarding military units and their morale.

Expionage in naval affairs, the precise location of naval forces, and the study of docks and naval bases.

(Ed.) Colonel of General Staff.

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(Ed.) Colonel of General Staff.

ENGLAND'S RECORD BIRTH RATE.

FIGURES THAT UPSET THE PESSIMISTS

The births registered in England and Wales in the first quarter of 1920 were the highest recorded in any three months since the establishment of civil registration.

There was a decrease in infantile mortality and an excess of births over deaths. These are the features of the quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths issued yesterday.

The marriages recorded took place in the last quarter of 1919, and the births and deaths in the quarter ending March 1920. The total figures are:—

Births	271,682
Deaths	137,637
Marriages	203,202

The births were 47,513 more than in the last quarter of 1919 and 128,162 more than in the first quarter of that year. The births of males numbered 139,118, and those of females 131,964, a proportion of 1,054 to 1,000. The illegitimate children numbered 12,034, or 3.6 per cent. more than in the corresponding quarter of 1919.

A comparison of the "natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths is given in the following table:—

March 1920	134,045
March 1919	24,303
March 1917	14,810

In the first quarter of 1919 there was a natural decrease of 47,002.

The deaths in the first quarter of 1920 were 22,877 more than in the preceding quarter, but 54,235 fewer than in the first quarter of 1919. The total was made up of 70,008 males and 67,539 females.

Influenza was either a primary or contributory cause in 4,037, or 2.9 per cent., of the deaths registered.

The marriage in the last quarter of 1919 were 9,192 fewer than in the preceding quarter, and corresponded to an annual rate of 21.5 per 1,000 of the population.

NEGLECTED LAND.

SIR SAMUEL WARING FINED £400.

Fines to the amount of £400 were imposed on Sir Samuel Waring, of Gosnell, at Market Bosworth, the other day, for failing to cultivate land which he was ordered to do so by the Leicester agricultural committee.

There were nine summonses against Sir Samuel, whose agent pleaded labour scarcity, the difficulty of getting implements, and that he was unaware until the end of March that the farms were coming on his hands.

Notices were served on the tenants of about 5,000 acres, he said, but they could have remained on the land at 25 per cent. increase of rent.

SCIENCE AND THE NAVY. DEPARTMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE STARVED.

The *Daily Express* Parliamentary correspondent writes:—

For several hours the other day the House of Commons discussed various votes in connection with the Navy. There was an insistent demand for economy, but General Seely, dealing with the scientific side, commented on the reduction of wireless telegraphy.

Mr. Long, the First Lord of the Admiralty, answered criticism with regard to the School of Mines. "If we relax our efforts in this direction," he said, "we shall be rightly condemned by the House and the country. There is no other department which shows the same reduction in the estimates as the Navy, but in spite of this we have a Navy sufficient and efficient to secure the safety of the country."

The Government are most anxious to effect reasonable economies, but they are determined to do nothing which will risk the Navy being brought below the margin which the Admiralty has laid down for the safety of the country.

The First Lord sympathised with the plea of General Seely for the development of scientific appliances. So far as he was aware there had been no reduction in the expenditure on wireless telegraphy.

Capt. Wedgwood Benn (L. Leith), as a protest against the increase in the amount required for civilians employed on fleet services, moved a deduction of £50,000, but this was defeated on a division by 161 to 33.

EPISCOPAL TITLES. NEW YORK CLERGYMAN'S PROTEST.

According to the Rev. Percy Grant, one of the best known and most militant of the episcopal clergymen of New York, the bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States are reaching for more and more authority, with the result, he predicted, that the existing episcopal churches would become "community churches," independent of the bishops and self-governed.

Preaching to a fashionable congregation, Mr. Grant emphasised the dangers of secession, and urged that the bishops should be more democratic and less autocratic, otherwise High Church and Low would split in two.

That some Americans will dearly love a lord is the opinion of the New York preacher. "The moment an American bishop set foot upon an English ship," said Mr. Grant, speaking of his tour to Lambeth Palace, "he is called by the steward and officers of the ship 'My Lord'."

In England he is 'my Lord Bishop,' and is a witness to the domestic, social, and political impressiveness of the British Episcopacy. He is very likely to return to America with the words 'my lord' aggressively ringing in his ears, which easily turns him, in his own country, to an alliance with the ecclesiastical machine by which he may himself come to larger authority."

Mr. Grant's remarks attract attention, because only recently the Episcopal Bishop visited his church to confirm a large class.

THE COST OF PAPER. WEEKLY JOURNALS MUST RAISE PRICES OR CLOSE DOWN.

The ever-increasing cost of producing newspapers is having a disastrous effect on many weekly journals and periodicals in the British Isles.

So serious has the situation become that the Weekly Newspaper and Periodical Proprietors' Association went out on S.O.S. to the public, which sets forth the disabilities under which they are labouring.

These include:—

A rise of over five hundred per cent. in the cost of paper.

An increase of 120 to 200 per cent. in printing charges.

The association points out that a publication using twenty tons of paper per week was spending £150 on paper before the war—just under £20,000 a year. The present cost of the supply for one week's issue for a paper of the same size at 6½d. per lb. is £1,155, an advance of 2970 per week, or £50,440 a year.

Attempts to cope with these increases by reducing the size of publications, raising the sale price, and by considerably increasing advertisement rates have been quite inadequate, and the point is reached where these increases defeat their own objects. Many of the publications are in fact now running at a substantial loss, and if they close down considerable unemployment must ensue.

MINISTER'S £4 48. SUIT.

HUMOURS OF A PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

Sheffield steelworkers have struck a resounding blow at the high price of clothes. Their action is a romance of business organisation. More than a hundred men in one big steel firm were supplied with a made-to-measure suit of clothes within a week from the day the order was given at a cost of 24s. 48.

The price is staggering in its cheapness even in these days of "Mollabys-Deelys." The fight is thrown on the matter in the official report of the proceedings of the committee appointed to consider the Profiteering (Amendment) Bill in the House of Commons.

Sir R. Horne, defining the intention of the Act, said: "My poor friend, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, is appearing in a 24s. standard suit, and, for aught I know, there may be some members of the committee here in £43 suits."

Mr. Bridgeman, Parliamentary Secretary, explained that his was not a "Mollaby-Deely" suit. "The modesty of my right hon. friend," he said, "prevents him from saying that it was made by Messrs. Horne Brothers, but he desires me to say that he has no connection at all with that firm himself."

POSITION OF YUNNAN. LINKS BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA.

The extreme north-west of Yunnan, and the adjacent regions at the sources of the Irrawaddy, with the arid gorges of South-Eastern Tibet, was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Royal Geographical Society at the Eolian Hall, by Capt. F. Kingdon Ward. Speaking as a naturalist, the lecturer emphasised the importance of the three snow-capped parallel ranges and four big rivers compressed within a belt of country only seventy miles wide. Of these ranges, the Mekong-Salween divide was the real barrier to animal and plant migration between east and west. Moreover, it divided the peoples of Tibet-Burma origin from those of Tai, or Mon-Khmer origin. It was shown, too, that in North-West Yunnan there had been a progressive dedication of the ranges from east to west, as proved by the disappearance of the eastern glaciers, and by a comparison of the vegetation.

Doubts were thrown on Prince Kröpokin's view of a prolonged Himalayan axis, reaching the Pacific as far north as Kamchatka. A continuous Sino-Himalayan range had no doubt existed, but it did not exist now. In any case the distribution of plants and animals in Eastern Asia suggested the China divide, forming the watershed between the Yellow and Yangtze rivers as the natural prolongation of the Himalayan axis. This range, equally with the Mekong-Salween divide, was a real barrier against migration. At the same time a great mountain range was something more than a barrier; it was a highway of migration connecting remote regions.

Turning to other matters, the lecturer asked whether, in view of our precarious mercantile position in the Far East, it would be possible to reach the Yangtze valley by any other route. He thought it would, and this came to revive belief in Yunnan as the "link between India and China."

Moreover, from our established position on the north-east frontier of Burma, it was but a step into Yunnan on the one hand and into Eastern Tibet on the other. It was hoped that advantage might be taken of this fact to carry out trade into the heart of Western China direct from Burma. The lecture was illustrated with numerous excellent lantern slides.

THE TRADE OF SOUTH CHINA PORTS. CUSTOMS REVIEW.

The Statistical Secretary of the China Maritime Customs in his review of the foreign trade of China in 1919, has this to say regarding the trade of the South China Ports:—

The crops in Fukien were good, and the import trade has slowly but steadily recovered, in spite of some brigandage. British goods being especially prominent in this respect. The tea trade shows signs of revival, and there is a strong demand for camphor.

The decade ago by the short-sightedness of the peasants, who destroyed almost all the trees in the province but the high prices current at present make it worth while to exploit districts which have hitherto been considered too remote. As usual, additional taxation was imposed as soon as the revival of the trade began to make itself felt.

Kwangtung ports all experienced a steady upward tendency in trade, domestic import and export, and the political situation has been quieter and brigandage and piracy less rife. No doubt these relatively happy conditions are largely due to the excellence of the crops, especially of rice and silk.

In the case of the latter, eight crops were gathered, which is quite unusual; and the foreign demand being very strong, large profits were made, causing a ready circulation of money.

Yunnan is being imported in increasing quantities in the South, and there is an extension of the use of electricity both as an illuminant and for power. Kwangtung was less favoured climatically, but the wood oil trade, of which Wuchow is the outlet, is prospering—new plantations, nurseries, from which the oil is obtained, having been made by large concerns, which are also extending the culture.

Kwangtung holds a world monopoly of the export of cow hides is also increasing, and a tannery has now been started at Wuchow. The recovery of Indian yarn in the markets is noted in the South as in the Yangtze ports, and at Szemao, Hupao, Yunnan hides and skins are also in demand, and it is predicted that Yunnan will become an important centre for the hide trade.

A new feature is that a French firm has begun exporting wool and hides from the Tibetan frontier under transit pass; hitherto, much has been the only product of any importance passing through Yunnan from Tibet. Measures have been taken to encourage the trade, and there is no doubt that the trade of Western China is on the increase, having been built up by the railway and assisted by the liberal policy of the two French banks. The introduction in Yunnan of a gold coinage (£10 piece) is a unique feature of 1919. Silver is said to have almost disappeared from Yunnan.

An agitation has been opened to oppose the report of the Bishop of London's committee, which recommends the demolition of 19 city churches and the sale of sites worth £1,700,000. Thirteen are churches built from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect.

SERIOUS BUSINESS SITUATION AT SHANGHAI. THE PIECE GOODS TRADE.

SIGNS OF ALARM AMONG DEALERS.

The *S. C. Daily News* of Friday last says:—

During the past week or two certain vague signs of a coming storm have been apparent on the local business horizon. To-day they appear to be taking definite shape. The meetings of Chinese piece goods dealers, called to consider the present situation of business, and they took the form of demands for cancellation of contracts, and probably even threats of repudiation. The position has now advanced so far that a meeting of members of the American Chamber of Commerce has been held to consider the outlook, and further meetings are taking place.

A FORECAST THREE MONTHS AGO.

An article published in these columns some three months ago on the piece goods situation dealt with possibly the worst type which have now arisen. At the time when exchange was rising orders for piece goods poured in considerable quantities, and besides the old-established dealers, entirely new Chinese firms took a hand in the business. The abnormal exchange had counteracted the rise in manufacturers' prices, and there is no doubt that on the falling tide of prosperity a good deal of business was done, which was largely speculative. Goods were ordered when the rate was in the region of 50, or more, and so far as American manufacturers were concerned, at about 140 and 150, and to-day the dealers are faced with the arrival of cargo with the rate down to 4/6 and 89 gold cents. Even with firms of standing it would not have been possible to fix all the exchange at the time of ordering, although in a proportion of cases a certain amount was done. With the firms of less substance nothing of the kind could have been attempted, and their only hope lay in a continuance of high rates.

NEW FIRMS SAID HIT.

There is no doubt that the phenomenal drop since the beginning of the year will hit practically all the dealers. It must be remembered, however, that last year the Chinese firms were making handsome profits, and the leading dealers will be able to meet present losses and still consider the year not so unfortunate, but where the firm's capital existed more or less on paper, or where speculation and over-trading were rife, the situation may be very serious. At the present moment their prospects are thoroughly bad, for not only have they to meet their engagements on a lower exchange, but the state of the country, in particular the turmoil in Hunan at the moment, denotes an absence of orders, and the circumstances there have been endeavouring to cancel their contracts, both in Europe and America, but they have found this exceedingly difficult, and in cases impossible.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS MEETING.

As a consequence of representations made to them by their Chinese constituents some 40 members of the American Chamber of Commerce met on Wednesday to consider the position. The sense of the meeting appeared to be that every effort should be made to induce the manufacturers to cancel contracts, and it was suggested that the Commercial Attaché should be approached on the subject. A committee of seven was appointed, subsequently increased to 12, to go into the matter. It is understood that a few of the American firms represented also deal in British piece goods, and in view of this and also of the preponderance of British interests in the piece goods trade in China, it was resolved to approach the British Chamber of Commerce, asking whether the latter body would be prepared to take joint action. A meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce Committee was held yesterday evening to consider the matter, and an announcement will be made to members in a few days. A further meeting of the American Chamber will be held to-day.

It is stated that not only piece goods but likewise iron and chemicals are affected by the present situation but not to the same extent.

THE CANTON FUNDS. THE ALLOTMENT FOR THE SOUTH WEST UNIVERSITY.

The Customs Funds have come into prominence once more. Before leaving for Japan, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, in a letter to the three directors of the proposed South-Western University, allotted for the use of the University the sum of Tls. 250,000. Upon receipt of this letter, the three directors of the University wrote to Mr. Chiang Shih-chiao, who claims to represent the South-Western Government, asking him to hand over the money thus allotted.

It may be remembered that Mr. Chiang Shih-chiao, in various law courts in Hongkong and Shanghai, restraining Dr. Wu from dealing with the Canton Funds, and apparently the whole subject may once more become a centre of public interest. —*S. C. Daily News.*

SILVER AND CURRENCY. GERMANY'S NEW COINS.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in a recent report on silver, state:—

The Continent continues to sell with some degree of freedom, although the large discount upon silver for forward delivery has not encouraged the heavy sales which have been in preceding weeks. The conviction of the adherents which still continues may keep the forward rate at a discount, though, unless China is prepared to sell for forward delivery, the present difference between the two quotations seems unduly large.

Now that Germany has ceased to use silver as currency the mintage of coins in iron, zinc and aluminium proceeds apace. Another sign of the trend of events is the subsidiary coinage has been the issue of one shilling notes in British West Africa. The West African Currency Board reported that the practice of hoarding and melting down silver currency was rife in the colonies under its control.

" JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

To sum up shortly: the effect of Mr. [redacted]
[redacted] very able argument is as follows:
[redacted] in [redacted] to obtain representation
[redacted] is no use of a Chinese estate, as their
[redacted] administered outstanding and nothing
[redacted] nullity. The grant is therefore a mere
[redacted] language of plaintiff's answer is that the
[redacted] enough to include both Ordinance is with
[redacted] Chinese estates in necessary include
[redacted] machinery provided Colony: that the
[redacted] quite irrespective of internal, and
[redacted] touching distribution. [redacted] these [redacted]

been removed by the Probate Ordinance. This part of the defence therefore fails.

I do not propose to deal at length with the case of *Vanquelin v. Bonard* because I think that if it were held in that case that representation is unnecessary when there are assets in England of a domiciled Frenchman—such a decision was unnecessary to the determination of the question actually before the Court, and may be treated as obiter.

There is a subsidiary point arising out

As to the alleged dangers of maladministration of the estate by the plaintiff, whether as administrator or as trustee, I need only observe that the safeguards provided by our law are sufficient to protect the interests of the minor; and that this can be effected in a manner consistent with Chinese sentiment. One other point arises on the evidence of Mr. Ross, which I shall deal with very shortly. He says that no member of a family, particularly

In order of seniority. A business, now called the Po Cheung, was started in Canton by No. 2 in about 1874. He was with me I might call a theatrical entrepreneur, the person who organizes theatrical companies and persons desiring performances. Some months later he started a business another kind in Hongkong, that is to say he began hiring theatre here and producing plays. This Hongkong business was called Wa Ki. In about 1883 No. 4, the present defendant, who had acted as agent first to his brother both in Canton and in Hongkong, came to Hongkong as manager of the Wa Ki. In 1890 No. 2 died, and in 1894 the document described as the present of family partnership was drawn up. In 1893, no doubt after the death of No. 1, No. 4 took charge in Canton and No. 1 in Hongkong. In 1897, No. 5 died. A No. 4 came to Hongkong where as I have pointed out he has resided ever since. 1896 a Macao branch of the Po Ki was started. The plaintiff is the eldest son of No. 4, and in 1902 No. 3 retired from the partnership and withdrew his share.

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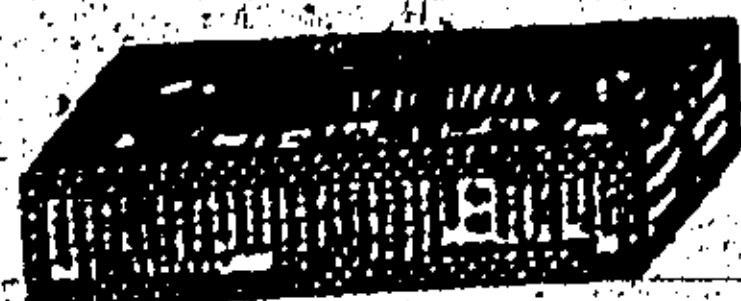
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INTERESTING PROBATE ACTION.

(Continued from page 3.)

The Po Cheung, as I have said, supplied troupes of actors to persons wishing to engage them. Some of these troupes the Po Cheung itself assembled from actors recruited for longer or shorter periods; but it also contracted to supply outside companies if necessary. This apparently was the sole business of the Po Cheung. The Wa Ki on the other hand made their commencement as theatrical producers. They hired theatres in Hongkong, temporarily at first, but the business soon acquired a more permanent basis. The Ko Shing theatre was taken on lease about 1881. In 1900 the Chung Hing theatre was bought. In 1902 the Ko Shing theatre was given up and in 1912 the Chung Hing was pulled down, and houses were erected on the site by the Wa Ki. After 1912 the Wa Ki seems to have done no theatrical business, though its activities in other directions, and its investments in leasehold property became very considerable.

The plaintiff's case is that while there was one firm, a family partnership, it carried on a separate and distinct business in each place and under a different name; and that the Hongkong business has always been treated as distinct from that in Canton. Thus the partnership agreement of 1894 refers repeatedly to the business of the two places; the Wa Ki in Hongkong, the Po Cheung in Canton. Thus "the business of the Po Cheung in Canton is to be handed over to the 4th brother for his management and control and that of the Wa Ki of Hongkong to the 5th brother for his management and control."

With reference to the claim that the Po Cheung was always the head office it is pointed out that this is the only passage in the agreement in which the Wa Ki is not mentioned first; and that the Po Cheung is here given priority in accordance with Chinese etiquette because it is allotted to the elder of the 2 brothers. Again, in the correspondence of 1913 the firms are treated as distinct, and the Wa Ki doing business in Hongkong is contrasted by the defendant's solicitors with the Po Cheung doing business in Canton out of the jurisdiction. Similarly in his pleading and his declarations in a former action defendant speaks of "both firms, the Po Cheung of Canton and the Wa Ki of Hongkong." So in 1916 the defendants applied to the Court for directions as to the management of the property of the infant and the appointment of trustees. His case is now, of course, that there is no such property within the jurisdiction. It would be wrong, evidently to put this sort of thing too high; and I agree that it is not in any way conclusive, but I think that it points to a differentiation between the two branches, not wholly referable to the mere difference of name.

The next question is that of the books kept by the two firms with which is intimately connected another question, that of the outside partners. The books are important for two reasons: firstly, if Canton is the head office and Hongkong a mere branch thereof, then the books would expect to find that the Po Cheung books started earlier than those of the Wa Ki. Secondly, you would expect to find in the books of a head office particulars of the investments and the business of the branches. The question of the outside partners is important because the defendant's case is that these were not two businesses, but one business from the beginning, with a common treasury, and that the Po Cheung was always the head office with complete control, and the Wa Ki merely a local branch. Now as to the books: the defendant says that when the Wa Ki started operations he cannot say if any books were kept, and he explains that the business was of a simple nature, that they hired a theatre, paid the rent, and divided the balance of the takings. He then goes on to state that until after No. 2's death he kept no books, but after No. 2's death he kept books, and he explains that he kept books to prepare every night list of payments and receipts. Once a week or so No. 2 came down and inspected these loose slips, and when he was satisfied with the accounts he burnt them. The witness adds that no books were kept because No. 2 never ordered that they should be kept. No. 2 died of course in 1893. Nothing could be more clear or clearer—not only no books were kept; the reason is given.

Next as to the outside partners, the defendant says that a man named Kong had a share with No. 2 in a single troupe in Canton in the early days. This lasted 3 or 4 years and then Kong retired. He was never however a partner in the Po Cheung itself. As to Hongkong he says that shortly after No. 2's death in Hongkong he had two partners, Ho and Lee, in a theatrical venture. They were not partners in the Wa Ki, but they shared in the profits of the Po Lok theatre for short periods. Now in the Probate Action the defendant had said on September 2nd, 1915, that Po Cheung kept books first. But he was confronted immediately with his declaration of documents in O.J. 109 of 1915, in which he had stated that the Po Cheung books began in 1888, and that no books were kept before that year, and similarly that the Wa Ki books began in 1885 and that it had no books before that year. He admitted then that he had made this declaration, and he proceeded to explain that when the Po Cheung started No. 2 was in partnership with another man. But No. 2 subsequently bought him out. Similarly he had stated that the Wa Ki, but the defendant's partner was bought out by No. 2's brother.

were kept first. In 1885, he proceeds, Wa Ki belonged to No. 2 alone, other partners having been bought out. Po Cheung had other partners I think up to 1888, while Wa Ki was No. 2's alone. This evidence was read to defendant in this action on May 7th. He admits that he swore this but adds that as now interpreted it is incorrect—that he does not know how the interpreter interpreted his words.

Again, in the Probate Action on June 15th, 1916, he had said that the Po Cheung started first, and that the books were not kept by them but by the other partners. At first the Po Cheung belonged to No. 2 alone. Then afterwards both of them got new partners, the Po Cheung had No. 2 and Kong. The Wa Ki was originally Lui and Ho. No. 2 was not then a partner. He adds that the Wa Ki was then a branch of Po Cheung. He says a little lower down that the Wa Ki was at first No. 2's alone and that the other men came in later. This latter statement he says in this action on May 7th is correct. He explains it by saying that he meant that it was style at all was used for the business it was Wa Ki. He adds that the Wa Ki was then a branch of the Po Cheung—one man was in complete control of both.

Lastly his declaration of documents of 18th February, 1913, is put to him here and he has to admit that the Wa Ki books in fact started in 1885 and that the whole of his evidence here on May 7th as to the absence of any books before 1888 and the reasons given is utterly untrue. The defendant has been throughout insistent of course on the point that the Wa Ki was all along a mere offshoot of the Po Cheung. Nothing, however, can be more unsatisfactory than his evidence generally.

Two salient points emerge which I may as well set down now. (1) The Wa Ki and the Po Cheung cannot have been identical during the period of 3-4 years when they had distinct partners. When he says that one was a branch of the other because No. 2 had control of both, he means no more than this that the same man was the directing mind of both. (2) If the Wa Ki started regular books some 3 years before the Po Cheung, a conclusion which the defendant, though he resisted, was forced to the end to concede, it is futile to contend that it can during that period have been a mere branch of the latter firm. The books of the two firms were always perfectly distinct. Hongkong assets appeared only in the local books. When a general account of the family partnership was taken in 1902, the Hongkong figures were obtained from the Wa Ki books which were temporarily removed to Canton for the purpose.

The defendant says, it is true, that the balance sheets of the Wa Ki were sent to Canton every month. But they were not apparently entered in the Po Cheung books; and it seems probable that they were sent up simply to meet the convenience of the other partners who lived in the country and for whom Canton would be a more convenient centre than this Colony. The family agreement provides again for an annual inspection of the Po Cheung accounts at Canton. But this document differentiates the two firms throughout in the most unambiguous fashion and it is quite clear that the Po Cheung books per se gave the indication at all of the assets of the Wa Ki.

The strongest point made by defendant for the identity of the two firms is when he says that advances made to outside troupes engaged in Canton for Hongkong were not repaid by the Wa Ki to the Po Cheung, and that when the Wa Ki made no payment in respect of them. This would point to a common treasury, a pooling of resources, making it probable that the two firms were in fact one common business. But there are difficulties in the acceptance of this view. There can have been no common treasury at a time at any rate when there were distinct partners. The defendant admitted that the consolidation of accounts, that realisation were made from Hongkong to the Po Cheung, which were then paid in the payment of troupes. These realisations were entered in the Po Cheung books as were also remittances to Sin Lam. I think that this admission practically neutralises the earlier statement.

It shows that Wa Ki did in fact make payments to Po Cheung on account of troupes. It follows that the Po Cheung had a troupe account with the Wa Ki. Of course at a time when the partners of both firms were identical, very strict accounting would be unnecessary and the balance of the remittances from Hongkong would be held as the disposal of the partnership. Now, it is admitted that the defendant has retained these payments since 1897. In 1902 the assets of the Wa Ki were greater than the cost of the partnership. This was taken together, the books in Hongkong have been for many years of a nature entirely unaccounted for as far as one can see with Canton. It is quite clear that the plaintiff is entitled to an account. I am not prepared to say, as the defendant does, that the books of the two firms were identical in 1904, and that the form of the matter might be settled in Chambers. I understand that the plaintiff agrees to the appointment of trustees of the share of the adopted son, and he agrees his majority. Liberty to apply.

JAPAN, CHINA AND SHANTUNG.

CHINA'S REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE. CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE OF TOKIO.

The following statement was issued on June 18th by the Foreign Office in Tokio in connection with the Note, handed to the Chinese Government in Peking by the Japanese Minister on June 14th:—
"When the Treaty of Peace became effective in January, the German rights and interests in Shantung passed into the possession of Japan by virtue of its provisions. The Japanese Government, in accordance with their repeated declarations and pledges and with the desire and intention to effect the restoration of Kiaochow to China and to settle matters incidental thereto, instructed the Japanese Ministers in Peking to inform the Chinese Government as follows:—

(1) That it is the intention of the Japanese Government to withdraw the Japanese troops from along the Shantung Railway, as a matter of course, upon an agreement between the two Governments with regard to dispositions at Kiaochow. In fact the Japanese Government, wished to withdraw the troops as speedily as possible even before an agreement was entered into, but, in the absence of any competent force to assume the duty of guarding the railway after their evacuation, they were constrained to keep those troops temporarily stationed there in order to ensure the security of communications and to safeguard the interests of Japan and China, who are co-partners in a joint enterprise. The Japanese Government therefore hope that the Chinese Government, appreciating the intentions of the Japanese Government, will promptly organize a police force to replace the Japanese troops guarding the railway, even before an agreement is reached as to other details.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S DELAY.
"The Japanese Government are fully prepared to proceed with negotiations and to carry out their pledges, but three months have passed without a reply being received. It is a source of the deepest regret to the Japanese Government that, at a time when all nations of the world are making efforts for the establishment of an enduring peace, questions of importance remain unsettled between Japan and China.

Therefore, the Japanese Government, being all the more desirous of speedily settling the matter for mutual benefit, instructed the Japanese Minister at Peking on April 28th to urge upon the Chinese Government the importance of taking the necessary steps. It was not until May 2nd that the Chinese Government gave their reply to the request of the Japanese Government. The reply was in the nature of a request for delay.

PEKING'S NON-POSSESSION.

"The Chinese Government said:—
"The Chinese Government fully appreciate the intention of the Japanese Government to restore Kiaochow and to prepare for the evacuation of their troops along the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway, which are incidental to the carrying out of the terms of the Treaty of Peace. China, however, has not signed the Treaty of Peace and is not now in a position to negotiate directly with Japan on the question of Tsinanfu. Furthermore, the people throughout China have assumed an indignantly antagonistic attitude toward the question of Kiaochow. For these reasons and also in consideration of the amity between Japan and China, the Chinese Government do not find themselves in a position to make a reply at this moment. On the other hand, the state of war with Germany having ceased, and the territory of Kiaochow being under the control of the Japanese military establishment, and without the least necessity, and the restoration of all pre-war conditions along the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway being heartily desired by the Chinese Government and the people of China, they propose to effect a proper organization to replace the Japanese troops in order to secure and maintain the safety of the whole line. However, as this is indispensable entirely of the question of the restoration of Kiaochow, the Chinese Government will not delay the execution of the evacuation."

NEGOTIATION FOR RECONSIDERATION.

"Upon receipt of this reply the Imperial Government of Japan addressed a Note to the Chinese Government, urging reconsideration. The Note was as follows:—
"In their memorandum the Chinese Government stated that they did not find themselves in a position promptly to meet the request of the Japanese Government for the opening of negotiations, looking to the adjustment of questions and arrangements provided for in the Treaty of Peace with Germany, because of the importance which they attached to the relations of amity between Japan and China, and also because China had signed the Treaty of Peace with Germany, and was further bound by the people of China, and the Japanese Government, to the restoration of the pre-war territory of Kiaochow. The repeated declarations of the Imperial Japanese Government leave no room for doubt of the sincerity of the feelings with which Japan seeks a fair and just settlement of the question at the earliest possible date.

GERMANS' RIGHTS NOW JAPAN'S.

"The Imperial Japanese Government, therefore, fail to understand the contention of the Chinese Government that they do not find it convenient to negotiate directly. It is a plain and positive fact that all the rights and interests which Germany formerly possessed in Shantung (Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1919.

THE CUSTOMS' REVIEW.

In his review of the foreign trade of China in 1919, Mr. Unwin, the Statistical Secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration writes:—

The gross value of the direct foreign trade of China in goods (treasure excluded) in 1919 was Hk. Tls. 1,342,970,818 and the net value, after deducting re-exports, Hk. Tls. 1,277,807,022. These sums expressed in silver represent an enormous advance on those of any previous year. Expressed in gold at the average exchange rate on New York for the year they show an increase of 219 per cent. over 1910 and of 180 per cent. over 1913. The goods imported were valued at Hk. Tls. 546,997,881 and those exported at Hk. Tls. 830,982,937. The balance remains slightly in deficit, and no way helps to explain the huge inflow of gold and silver, certainly not less than 100 million taels in value, that the country was able to absorb during 1919. One is left doubting whether the Customs valuation of exports for returns purposes accurately represents their exchange value as commodities at the time of shipment.

Largely owing to the effects of the war, but partly, of course, to natural causes, the direction of China's overseas trade will be found to have swung considerably from its old lines in favour of America, whose direct trade with China—apart from Hongkong—was valued here at 211 millions taels in 1919, against 73 million in 1912. Imports from America were valued at 110 million and exports at moment of shipment, at 101 million—thus disclosing a balance of 9 million taels in favour of America. This is a complete reversal of the figures of previous years, which had always shown a balance in China's favour, and completely dispensed, I may add, of the generally accepted explanation of the huge shipments to China by America of gold and silver, even if we were to add the cost of freight and insurance to the value of exports.

Imports from Great Britain recovered slightly from the low figure of the latter part of the war, but fell far short of those of 1913 and 1914. Exports, on the other hand, more than doubled the average of the decade. Trade with France was well up to the average of the decade in both imports and exports; with Belgium, exports recovered, but imports, which had attained a high figure before the war, remained inappreciable. Exports to Italy were below the average. Trade with Russia and Siberia, as is to be expected, shows a heavy decline from the early years of the decade. With Japan the remarkable increase in imports and exports that has characterized each year of the decade showed no sign of diminution in spite of the boycott, which undoubtedly had its effect. The values for 1919 were: imports, 247 million taels, and exports, 195 million; against imports, 21 million, and exports, 55 million, in 1912.

THE JUNE SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.

1910-1920.

Ten years ago—the year of the "Rubber" boom—there was considerable excitement on the local stock exchange.

This year, (according to report) there is again quite a little excitement as regards "Cottons" and things are not so easy as they were reported to be some days ago. —*Nanchai Mercury.*

have been transferred to Japan in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Since the Chinese Government had previously given her consent to the transfer, these rights and interests rightly came into the possession of Japan. It follows naturally, therefore, that these rights cannot be affected in any way by the refusal of the Chinese Government to sign the Treaty of Peace.

"Immediately upon the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the Japanese Government, in accordance with past repeated declarations and pledges, proposed to the Chinese Government, to open negotiations with a view to the restoration of this rights and interests in Shantung under the understanding, reached in Paris, and also to negotiate over matters in connection with the restoration of the territory, formerly leased to Germany."

FAIR INTENTIONS.

"The Imperial Japanese Government, however, always considering the amity and good neighbourhood between Japan and China, hereby reiterates their declaration that they will accept a proposal for negotiation at any time considered agreeable to the Chinese Government."

THE RAILWAY GUARD.

"In connection with the Railway guard along the Shantung Railway, the Japanese Government refer to their Note of January last, containing the statement of their intention to withdraw the Japanese troops, since, even before the conclusion of negotiations, if a Chinese police force is organized, competent to take over the responsibilities of guarding mutual interests. Reference is made to military equipment, established in and around Kiaochow. These conditions additional grounds for negotiation. It is with a desire definitely to settle with China the disposition of these equipments, that the Japanese Government seek to open negotiations. If the Chinese need equipment will be emphasized that, Japan will be satisfied with the policy to be followed, with the enforced Government, deeply to understandings delay in carrying out of the Paris Convention agreement, is unforgivable in the terms, they promote a fair and just sincere desire, with the least possible delay, a working a fixed policy to settle the question."

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE REVISED SALARIES FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

A SLIDING SCALE OF EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING LOAN POLICY.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at noon yesterday. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (Sir RAGNOLD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G.), Major-General F. VENTRIS, C.B.

(General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. D. W. TRATMAN, (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, O.R.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. A. LEVING (Director of Education).

Hon. Mr. P. HOBSON HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE.

Mr. W. J. CARRIE (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT.

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. JOHN JOHNSTONE.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK.

PRESENTATION OF A MILITARY CROSS.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Before we proceed to the business of the meeting I have a pleasant duty to perform in presenting to Major Eric Carew Hudson, of the Machine Gun Corps, the Military Cross, presented for services in France and Salonika.

Members of the Council remained standing while His Excellency pinned the medal on Major Hudson's breast.

THE EMOLUMENTS OF THE COLONY'S PUBLIC SERVICE.

Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE asked the following questions in accordance with notice given by him at the previous meeting of the Council:—

In view of the fact that a strong local Commission, appointed by the Officer Administering the Government, reported in or about March, 1919, their findings regarding the emoluments of the public service of the Colony, and having regard to the fact that such emoluments are defrayed out of local revenue and not out of Imperial Funds, will the Government lay on the table the following documents, viz., the Report of the Commission; the despatches from the Secretary of State dealing with such report?

Will the Government, having regard to the desire of the taxpayers that the public servants should be remunerated on a fair and reasonable basis only, and in view of the undoubted dissatisfaction still existing amongst several classes of such servants as a result of the Secretary of State's decision, lay on the table a statement showing in what respect the recommendations of the Commission differ from the directions of the Secretary of State?

The Colonial Secretary read the following answer to these two questions:—

Certain matters connected with the revision of salaries still form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Government is not at present in a position to lay any papers on the table.

The general recommendations of the Commission have for the most part been accepted, and where they have been modified, the modifications have as a rule been to the advantage of the officers concerned.

The approved arrangement as regards rent of Government quarters, that the officer pays at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary, is considerably more favourable than that recommended by the Commission. The question of the rent allowances in respect of houses not belonging to the Government is not settled, but the existing arrangement, which continues in force for the time being, leaves the civil servant in a better position than he would be in if the Commission's proposals were adopted.

The Commission recommended that duty pay, personal allowances, and other preferred payments should be abolished, after this recommendation has been adopted.

The Commission recommended the grant of free quarters on a slightly more liberal scale than that which has been adopted. The Government has in this matter adhered to its established practice of granting free quarters only to subordinate officers and to officers such as the Medical Officer in charge of a hospital, who are required to live in proximity to the place where they work.

The Commission recommended the fixing of exchange at 2/- on the ground that this rate was adopted by the leading commercial firms in the Colony, and the rate has been fixed accordingly.

The question of leave of absence is not settled, but the arrangements will be at least as favourable as those recommended by the Commission.

Free passages have been granted, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission.

The salaries approved for the senior officers are in some cases lower than those recommended by the Commission. There is, however, the counterbalancing factor that a system of annual increments has been adopted throughout the service, whereas the Commission recommended in many cases triennial or biennial increments.

The salaries of the European Clerical Staff are in some cases somewhat lower than those recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the Nursing Staff are those recommended by the Commission, with the exception that the incremental rate of increase in the case of Nursing Sisters is more rapid than that recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of subordinate officers in the Public Works Department, Sanitary Department, Imports and Exports Department, Supreme Court, Harbour Department, Medical Department, Volunteers, and Railway Department are in almost every case those recommended by the Commission, with the exception that in some instances the incremental rate of increase is better than that recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the European Police are very much better than those recommended by the Commission, the largest increase over the Commission's figures being 60 per cent. in the case of the initial salary of a Sub-Inspector.

The emoluments of the Indian Police are better than those recommended by the Commission, except in the case of the Inspectors.

The salaries of the Chinese Police are a little better than those recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the European Police were formerly much lower than those of officers of similar standing in other departments, with the result that men were continually seeking transfer in order to get better pay elsewhere. The relative positions of the Police and of officers in other departments had been more or less equalised by the grant of a number of allowances to the Police for special duties of various kinds, and it would seem that the Commissioners, in making their recommendations, did not appreciate the extent to which the emoluments of the men would be affected by the cessation of the allowances, which they proposed to abolish.

The Police have now been brought into line with other departments as regards substantive salary, on the understanding that special payments and allowances of all kinds are abolished, with the exception of those for Fire Brigade, languages, and medals.

The salaries of the European Prison Warders are better than those recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the Indian Prison Staff are not yet settled.

The questions under reply refer to the undoubted dissatisfaction which still exists amongst several classes of the Service as a result of the Secretary of State's decision. It appears to be the case, as regards the European Subordinate Officers, that the main ground of discontent lies in the fact that the proportionate increase is much greater in the case of Police salaries than it is elsewhere, and men have complained that they have resigned from the Police to better themselves, only to find that they would have been as well or better off if they had remained where they were.

The fact that a number of applications have recently been received from men in the Navy and Army for posts as Prison Warders points to the conclusion that the conditions for unskilled labour are not less attractive locally than they are in the United Kingdom. As regards skilled labour and more especially professional men the rates at home are at the present time very high, but it must be remembered that the supply of trained men was interrupted during the war, and it is possible that, when the supply again meets the demand, the rate of remuneration will fall. The Government is watching the situation very carefully, in the light of its present experience in engaging men from home to fill vacant posts, and various readjustments may be found necessary. As is stated in the questions, the emoluments of the Service are defrayed out of money provided by the tax-payers, and it is the aim of the Government, as guardian of that money, to expend it in such a manner as to ensure, on the one hand that efficiency is not sacrificed to economy, and on the other that there is no waste; the measure of its ultimate success being found in the standard of public service which is maintained.

I may add that since the foregoing reply was written a telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that he is prepared, in view of the recent violent fluctuations in exchange, to consider proposals for a sliding scale of exchange. In the meantime, he agrees to an increase of 7 per cent. on sterling salaries, or in other words to an exchange rate of \$10.70 to the pound sterling, while the dollar is between 3s. 4d. and 4s.

LOANS FOR HOUSE-BUILDING.

The Hon. Mr. Lowe further asked:—Will the Government state on broad lines what financial assistance they are prepared to make to assist applicants desiring to build houses for their own occupation, and also how many of such applications have been received to date, specifying how many of such have been accepted or refused or with which they are still in treaty?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—The Committee which was appointed on the 28th March reported on the 5th May. They received thirty-two applications, twenty-three of which were in respect of private residences; and they recommended that these latter applications should be the subject of careful enquiry by the Government, and that assistance should be given where circumstances warranted it. They drew attention to certain difficulties, the providing of sites, the question of repayment, the risk that the borrower might leave the Colony in the course of his employment; and they advised that no advance should be made in respect of a private residence, the cost of building which would exceed \$20,000, or to any person who had not been continuously resident in the Colony during the five years immediately preceding the date of his application.

Owing to great pressure of work in the Secretariat no application in respect of a private residence has as yet been dealt with, it being considered advisable to proceed in the first instance with the Committee's recommendations regarding blocks of buildings designed to provide considerable housing accommodation. Arrangements have been made for loans contingent upon the building of 39 flats and ten houses; and terms have been offered for the advance of a considerable sum for the building of a private hotel.

The policy which is being adopted is broadly as follows:—

(a) Interest on advances is at the rate of 5 per cent.

(b) The cost, design, and materials of a building must be approved.

(c) Advances are made by instalments as the building progresses.

(d) Advances are repayable by instalments.

(e) Advances are secured on the building and site.

(f) The net rental may not exceed the sum required to give a net return of 8 per cent. on capital outlay.

The Hon. Mr. Lowe:—Arising out of the answer to the last question how is the capital amount arrived at? Is the cost of the land taken at the valuation of the moment, or the original cost when it was bought from the Government?

The Colonial Secretary:—The valuation of the land at the present time, as far as can be ascertained.

KOWLOON'S HOSPITALS.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE also asked:—How many patients resident in Kowloon have been inmates of the Government and other hospitals in Victoria during 1919 and what steps, if any, have been taken to further a scheme for a general and maternity hospital at Kowloon?

The Colonial Secretary replied:—The number is Europeans 34, Asiatics 227.

A preliminary plan for a hospital at Kowloon has been prepared, but the question of a site is not settled. On the 31st March the Public Works Committee inspected two areas, one on the hill-side to the north-west of King's Park and one to the north of Chuk Un in the neighbourhood of Kowloon City. They recommended that the latter area should be selected.

As the matter is one primarily affecting residents of Kowloon it was referred to the Kowloon Residents' Association, who have forwarded to the Government a report by two Medical Practitioners. The report condemns the Chuk Un site on the ground of its inaccessibility, it being stated that a hospital five miles distant from the centre of Kowloon offers little, if any, advantage over hospitals in Hongkong; and it is also considered a serious disadvantage that patients should be so far removed from their own doctors. A site to the east of Yau-mai Railway Station is recommended, as fulfilling certain essential conditions which the report predicates, namely, accessibility, elevation, quietness, and space.

The Director of Public Works has been asked to forward a report regarding this site.

The question of admitting maternity cases to the Kowloon hospital has not been decided.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table Financial Minutes Nos. 51 to 54, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 5).

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table the following Departmental Reports for the year 1919: Report of the Director of Education; Report on the New Territories; Report on the Botanical and Forestry Department; and the Report on the Assessment of the Colony for the year 1919-1921.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1920.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1909, said:—This Bill belongs to the class of temporary post-war legislation—in other words, it has been rendered necessary by circumstances arising out of the war and will have only a temporary operation. It contains two substantive clauses. One relates to the German and Austro-Hungarian trade marks and the other is general. Clause 2 refers to the practical difficulty which has arisen in connection with marks belonging to the nationals of these two States which have expired and have not been renewed. The present law requires that, before a time expired trade mark is removed from the Register, the Registrar must send out notices to the owner of his intention to remove the mark. If the renewal fees are not paid, and to advertise the fact of the non-payment. The time for giving these notices has now expired. It was not possible, as before the war, to give notice to these enemy firms. It would have been futile to send such notices to the Hong Kong address of the former owner and the addresses of the owners in Germany were not always known, and it was not known whether notices would ever reach addresses in Germany or Austria. All these marks were, under the Ordinance of 1917, vested in the custodian of Enemy Property and it was equally futile for him to send such notices because he had no means of communicating with the former owners and he had no authority to pay the renewal fees. In view of these facts the object of this clause is to provide expressly that neither omission on the part of the Registrar to send the prescribed notice, nor non-receipt of such notice by the registered owner, shall be any bar to the removal of any such marks formerly belonging to German or Austro-Hungarian owners, which have expired and have not been renewed by the owners within one year after the termination of the Treaty of Versailles. The other clause (2) of the Bill is a general one, intended to give power to the Governor-in-Council to make regulations, if necessary, for the purpose of giving effect to certain regulations in the Treaty of Versailles. Article 307 of the Treaty provides that a minimum of one year after the coming into force of the Treaty must be accorded to the nationals of the enemy States to do any acts which may be necessary for the purpose of preserving trade mark rights which they were not previously able to do on account of circumstances arising out of the war. It is not known at present whether any application for an extension of time has been or will be received, but if they are the clause will give power to the Governor-in-Council to decide such applications. We are bound, of course, to carry out the provisions of the Treaty which have, in the Colony and throughout the Empire generally, the force of law.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. There being no amendments Council resumed and the Attorney-General moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

(Continued on page 7.)

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INTIMATIONS



NOTICE
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 All Motor Vehicles, Motor Vehicle Drivers, Trucks, Carts, and Vans. Regulation embossed number plates for all Motor vehicles will be ready for issue on the 1st proximo, costing \$2.00 per set. They will be issued with the vehicle license.
 P. J. WOODHOUSE,
 Captain Superintendent of Police,
 Hongkong, June 21st, 1920. [1064]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE TRAM SERVICE will be **REDUCED** as from 25th June.
 This is necessitated by the delay in the delivery of our reserve wire rope by the Manufacturers.
 New Time Tables can be obtained from the Ticket Collectors or at the Company's Office.
 JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers,
 Hongkong, June 24th, 1920. [1101]

GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Local Share-Register will be **CLOSED** from 1st to 31st July, both days inclusive, to ascertain "what" Registered Shareholders are entitled to of shares of the New Issue.
 By Order,
 EDWARD BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
 Colonial Register,
 Hongkong, June 23rd, 1920. [1102]

THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO. (LTD.)

ACCORDING to telegraphic information received from London, The SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD. have declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. on Ordinary Shares of the Company, payable on the 31st July, against Coupon No. 34.
 The Company is making a new issue of shares of one share in two. For new shares Coupon No. 35 must be surrendered to Lloyd's Bank, 29 Threadneedle Street, London, to claim rights and that coupon will not be usable for dividend purposes.
 For the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (S.S.) Ltd.,
 HONGKONG, June 22nd, 1920. [1088]

VICTORIA CAFE LIMITED

TAKE NOTICE that an **EXTRAORDINARY MEETING** of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Office 24, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, at 5 p.m. on **MONDAY, JUNE 28th**, for the purpose of considering the business affairs of the Company.
 Dated this 19th day of June, 1920. [1087]

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 Besides the above mentioned numbers, the 19 following series, each one including 100 numbers will be reimbursed at 600 francs.
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 562101 603801 618401 628301 633301
 670201 677501 686317 700601 711401
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 M. ROUET DE JOUENEL,
 Manager,
 Hongkong, June 23rd, 1920. [1104]

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67 Bares

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EUROPEAN for voyage home about November as **NURSE** for boy five years old. First class passage. Apply Mrs. N. L. WATSON, 124 The Peak. [18]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.
THE CERTIFICATE No. 1571 for one silver share No. 45 now converted into 5 gold shares in this Society standing in the name of Messrs. D. W. Bax & Co., of London, has been **LOST**, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming the said certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect and a certificate for the 5 gold shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.
PAUL LAUDER,
 for General Manager.
 Hongkong, June 10th, 1920. 1040

REPUSE BAY HOTEL.
SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH:
 TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.
 DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 27TH:
 ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING
 TIFFIN AND AFTERNOON.

FLYING:—
SUNDAY, JUNE 27TH.
 (Weather permitting).
 Tickets for Flights and full particulars may be obtained at the HONGKONG HOTEL-MARK OFFICE or at REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
J. H. TAGGART,
 Manager. [210]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.
 Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
 Tel. M. 8. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
 Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
 TERMS MODERATE.
 Special Arrangement for Families, on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
 Proprietor. [77]

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 CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, SETTLEMENTS, INDIA-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, Etc.
 for 1920
 60th ANNUAL EDITION
 containing
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THE
 Directory of the Far East.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FROZEN SMOKED FISH
 New shipment ex S/S "CARDIGANSHIRE".
 SELECTED FILLETS 60 cts. per lb.
 FINNAN HADDOCKS 50 "
 SELECTED KIPPERS 40 "
 RED HERRINGS 30 "
GOUDA CHEESE
 direct from Holland
 85 cents per lb.
THE DAIRY FARM & ICE COLD STORAGE CO. LTD. [65]

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S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE" ... about end of July

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA

S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 11th July

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

S.S. "PILSNA"

On or about 11th August

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA-MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

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For JAPAN

S.S. "KIOJUK MARU" ... sailing on or about 29th June

S.S. "KANRI MARU" ... sailing on or about 10th July

For JAVA

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" ... sailing on or about 25th June

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(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

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Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

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TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA

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AND APCAR LINES.

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Agents

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SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

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via Panama

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Sails about June 24th

For freight space and particulars apply to:-

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

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First Floor

Hotel Matheson

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SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE &
YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "MATTAWA"

will sail from Hongkong on or about the 26th June.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and U.S. overland points.

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P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent.

C.P.O.S. LTD.

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer: S.S. "CHANGSHA" ... 10th July

Sailings between to Australia

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has a special accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Redoubt Pass. Cargo booked through to all Australia, New Zealand & Tonga Ports. For freight and passage apply to:- BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents

IN THE SPEAKER'S SHOES.

WHO WILL NEXT WEAR THE SILVER BUCKLES?

(BY CHARLES T. KING.)

Before long, in fulfilment of an intention he expressed publicly to the House of Commons a year or more ago, the First Commissioner will step down from the high-backed chair in the House of Commons, there will be a last official glimpse of the face of a big Englishman, beneath the tall, pointed wig, the House will catch the glint of silver buckles upon the tips of a long black gown. Mr. J. W. Lowther will disappear in the shadows behind the great chair.

We all know that both war and commerce have taught us that no man, however great and able, is indispensable. Yet to me, who, on behalf of the *Daily Express*, have watched this superb Speaker through practically the whole of his Speakership, the first feeling that comes to the thought of the difficulty of filling his place. There has been a distinguished line of Speakers of the English Parliament during long centuries. As a thinker Mr. Lowther holds a turbulent assembly with firm rain and unshaken dignity, or dispelling a gathering storm in the twinkling of an eye—and with the twinkling of an eye, with a sparkle of human humour—as I remember him stopping perilous utterances in the trough of the war, or pouring cooling wisdom on a sudden cauldron of trouble and surging disorder—as I think of this and much more, I wonder how his place will be filled and whether, in all the centuries of the Speakership, there has been one more favoured and fortified by "the joy of being just."

INTERRAIL

As far as I remember no decision of his and the most angry contestants, no ruling of his against great men or small, has ever been successfully or even seriously called in question.

There are several men of great ability, high gifts, and long parliamentary experience who are cited as possible successors, and no doubt the innate genius of our race for fairness and good order will clothe with strength and dignity, as well as with grey wig and black robes, the next successor in the line of Speakers that stretches back through the centuries.

Men often said what a serenely judicial Speaker could have been made by Sir George Cave—now Lord Cave. He, however, has already gone to the House of Lords. Then, of course, if all other circumstances were stripped away, one could not imagine a sounder judge or finer ornament in the chair than Mr. Asquith. He, however, has been long years Prime Minister and leads a party.

We now come to three distinguished Parliament men whose names are on men's lips in Westminster and Pall Mall as likely successors. They are Mr. J. H. Whitley, Sir Ernest Pollock, and General Seely.

General Seely is undoubtedly a personal favourite. Like the present Speaker, he has a fine voice for the post and dignity in his mien. He has been called "stained-glass window Seely" because of the savour of sanctity about his handsome face and the touch, almost of unconsciousness, in his musical, wonderfully modulated voice. Of his courage there can be no doubt.

A DIFFICULT CHOICE

Shakespeare spoke of "that old graduation in which each second blood hair unto the first." Mr. J. H. Whitley has had long years of experience as second to the First Commissioner. He does not owe his splendid control of House and Committee to an outstanding presence like that of Mr. Lowther, or to so superb a voice as that of the present Speaker. Mr. Whitley, however, has a tag, ready resource, wisdom, and plain common-sense judgment which have always struck me as truly remarkable.

We now come to Sir Ernest Pollock. If it were put to the vote, I think he would be a large support indeed for this gifted and popular House of Commons man. Like Mr. Lowther, he comes of one of our great families, rich in the aristocracy of personality and brains. No one else in the House hides such a store of real humour behind a face so comically grave. In the chair, with full-bottomed wig and gown, will impress the House with solemn dignity and the native passion for justice. His knowledge of Parliamentary procedure, of men is great and deep. If there be a contest of votes of the House between Mr. Whitley and the much-loved Ernest Pollock it will be difficult for many to decide. Courage, knowledge, wisdom, justice, gravity, and humour are among Sir Ernest's possessions. —*Daily Express*.

DANISH TRADE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

BETTER SECURITY WANTED.

The agreement said to have been entered into by M. Krassin, as representing the Russian co-operative societies, and M. Abramson and Holbeck for the establishment of a clearing-house in Denmark to facilitate commercial exchanges with Soviet Russia is looked upon with a certain amount of scepticism in commercial circles here, wrote the *Times* Stockholm correspondent on May 8th.

The engagement undertaken by the Russian delegate to use "all his influence with the Soviet Government to obtain its support of the scheme and to see that goods sent to Russia under this agreement will not be forfeited or confiscated without suitable compensation seems to offer a very slight guarantee of security, while the stipulation that any indemnities claimed from Russia by foreign Governments will be dealt with on a strict basis of reciprocity may open the door to unexpected counter-claims in regard to which there have been various hints already, such as for damages caused by the Baltic blockade, the Murman Expedition, or Donkita's and Kolchak's military activities. At all events, the international conference that is proposed should meet at Copenhagen at the latest on May 20th in order to carry out this agreement will have to see that it is based on more positive engagements and surer foundations.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 24th, at 12.01.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure remains lowest over Tongking; changes are everywhere slight.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.67 inch. Total since January 1st, 45.03 inches against an average of 35.79 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Duration Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock (S. winds, fresh, cloudy, occasional rain.

Formosa Channel No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

June 24th a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kioto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tahikijima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wei-hai-wei	6 a.	29.77	74	76	SE	3	b
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.78	84	89	SE	1	o
Gutzliff	—	29.74	89	100	SE	4	o
Shanghai Peak	7 a.	29.72	75	30	—	—	—
Amoy	6 a.	29.71	80	92	—	—	—
Swatow	—	29.70	78	91	SE	3	o
Tai-shan	—	29.74	78	96	—	—	—
Taiwan	—	29.74	78	—	—	—	—
Koshun	—	29.74	77	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	—	29.74	79	—	—	—	—
Canton	—	29.77	80	95	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	29.88	83	83	SE	3	o
Gap Rock	—	29.65	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	29.85	81	90	SE	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pathoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	7 a.	29.63	79	90	SE	3	o
Tourane	—	29.68	79	—	—	—	—
Cape S. James	—	29.74	77	—	—	—	—
Apurri	6 a.	29.76	78	98	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.28	77	96	—	—	—
Laguna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	—	29.78	77	92	SE	1	b
Surigao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	29.80	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. E. CHARTERIS, Director.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 29.77.
2. Temperature, in the shade, is degree Fahrenheit. 74.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 76.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points. SE.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale. 3. 3.
6. State of Sky, according to Beaufort Scale. 3. 3.
7. Rain, in inches, tenths and hundredths. —.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 24th.

Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.68	29.68	29.68
Temperature	85	83	84
Humidity	76	82	81
Wind Direction	South	South	South
Force	3	3	3
Weather	—	—	—
Sea	0.08	0	0.54

Highest open-air Temperature on 24th ... 86
Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th ... 83

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 24th to July 1st, 1920.

High Water		Low Water	
Time	Height	Time	Height
Mon. 23	5.24	5.4	11.33
Tues. 24	5.53	4.3	11.18
Wed. 25	6.5	5.8	10.13
Thurs. 26	7.74	4.1	11.52
Mon. 27	8.41	6.2	1.46
Tues. 28	8.19	4.0	1.23
Wed. 29	7.15	6.5	0.23
Thurs. 30	9.28	4.0	2.28
Mon. 1	9.45	6.7	1.12
Tues. 2	9.59	4.0	2.24
Wed. 3	9.7	7.0	1.55
Thurs. 4	10.14	4.1	3.28
Mon. 5	10.51	7.1	2.33
Tues. 6	11.17	4.1	4.12

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" Fri. 25th June, 3 p.m.
MOI & KOBE ... "YATSHING" Fri. 25th June, 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WUHAIR ... "CHEONGSHING" Sun. 27th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & THONGKONG via SWATOW ... "TUNGSHING" Sun. 27th June, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TARANG" Tues. 29th June, 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN ... "CHIPSHING" Tues. 29th June, Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KWANGSANG" Tues. 29th June, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" Wed. 30th June, 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday. Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hobei when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KWAISANG"

will be despatched on or about June 29th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 214

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENVILLE"	30th June
"GLENMARA"	12th July
"GLENAMORY"	15th July
"GLENMARA"	28th July

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	2nd July	LONDON & ANTWERP
"GLENVILLE"	25th July	GENOA, LONDON & ANTWERP

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:-

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

(The Glen Line, Ltd.)

(The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.)

Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 214, and 215

Cable Address

Kawakami, Koba

Bushy's, A.R.C. 1st Fl.

and Bushy's Office

Telephone: Shinjuku

2844, 2847

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... 1,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:-

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management -

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each

Two steamers of about 6,200 tons deadweight each

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 8, BARR, KOB.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINEFOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, FORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.**

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG ... KATHLAMBA ... 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REIS & CO., CANTON.

General Agents.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SHANGHAI & SAMARANG	"TAIKOOYAN"	On 25th June	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	TEAN	On 26th June	4 P.M.
MANILA & ILOILO	"HAIYANG"	On 26th June	4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, CANTON & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 26th June	4 P.M.
HUIHOW, PARKOF & HAIPHONG	"KAIPOONG"	On 26th June	4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 26th June	10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHUAN"	On 26th June	11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 1st July	Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS, and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Electric rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 22.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.**

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILOONG"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY	25th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. G. Parnmore	TUESDAY	29th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY	2nd July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & CO.,

General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Night Service of the

"BLUE TUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

**AMERICAN & RANCHURIAN LINE
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.**

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUCALION" ... 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG and CANTON**P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.****APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,000	20th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	17th July	Straits Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	5,300	28th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	5,300	12th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MADRAS" | 7,000 | 4th July | (Straits, Bangoon & Calcutta)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	20th July	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	13th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	20th June	Kobe direct.
"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	5,300	2nd July	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	5,400	5th July	Shanghai Only.
"KALYAN"	5,300	13th July	Shanghai & Japan.
"JEYPORE" (Cargo only)	5,300	14th July	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable between P. & O. and R.M.S. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Hongkong. Passengers may also apply to the Agents for tickets to other ports. All Cabin passengers are entitled to free of charge. Parcels Measuring not more than 2ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

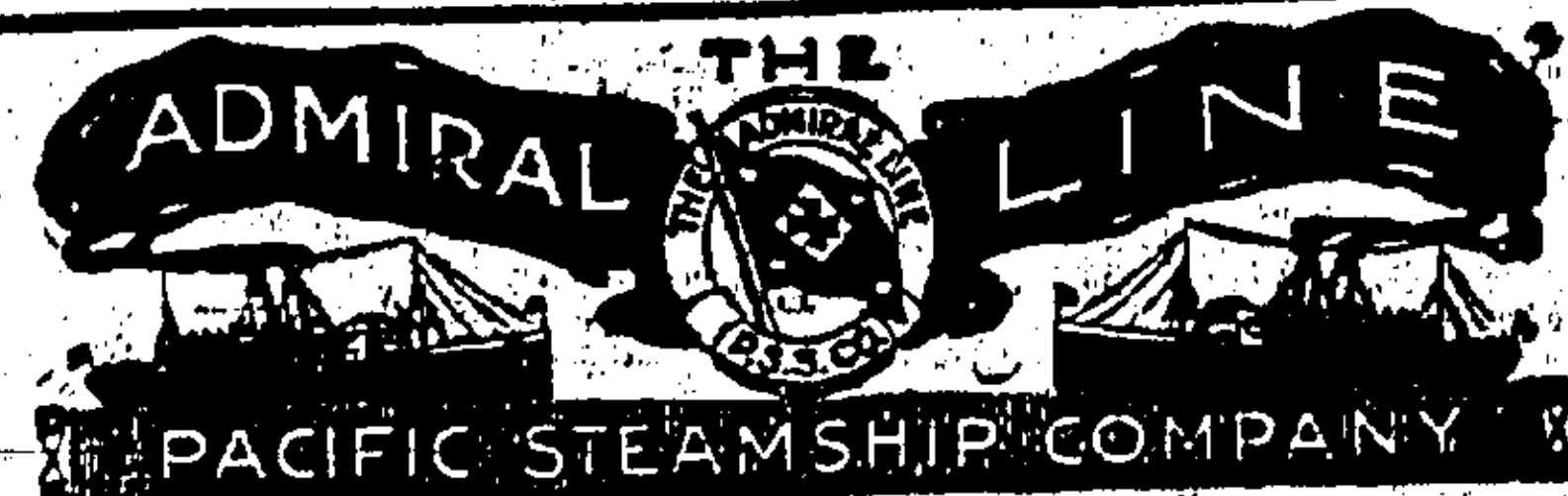
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goodman & Downes, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,** Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**SEMI-PACIFIC SERVICE**

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ENDICOTT"	(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About July 10th.
"WHEATLAND"	"	About July 15th.
"ELDRIDGE"	"	About July 23rd.
"ELKTON"	"	About Aug. 10th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"ABERROS"	(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About July 4th.
"PAWLET"	"	About July 26th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA**HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	July 6th.
"KOREA MARU"	20,000	July 14th.
"SIBERIA MARU"	20,000	Aug. 10th. (from Yokohama).
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	Aug. 11th.
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	Sept. 8th.

† Omitting call at Shanghai.

* Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO**

VIA JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KIYO MARU"	17,000	July 15th.
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 8th.
"SEIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2174 & 2175.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESIGNATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 12th July.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 21,000	On or about 14th July.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 15th Aug.

MARSEILLES, via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 23rd June.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent.

Queen's Building.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHIP KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... End of Aug. 7th Sept.

"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th Aug.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 16th July.

"SIAM MARU" ... Beginning of Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU" ... Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Saturday, 25th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 28th June.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Saturday, 17th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Saturday, 2nd July.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"ROHSOKU MARU" (Yokohama & Kobe) (Friday, 25th June).

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOHU MARU" ... Thursday, 1st July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA,

Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

**LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.**

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DATE	STEAMERS	DATE	STEAMERS
July 25th.	SS. WEST MONTPELIER	July 25th.	SS. WEST MONTPELIER
Aug. 2nd.	SS. WEST HIKI	Aug. 2nd.	SS. WEST HIKI
Aug. 12th.	SS. VINTA	Aug. 12th.	SS. VINTA
Oct. 10th.	SS. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10th.	SS. WEST HIXTON

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif. Hongkong Office—Prince Building, Chater St.

Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai. Tel. No. 1062.

Mamie, Singapore. **CHAR. E. RICHARDSON** General Agent for South China.**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons. 10,000 tons. 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR**SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Aug. 19th. July 22nd.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. E. RITTER, Prince's Building, Lee House Street.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1934. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agent 2161.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Owing to the troubles existing in the province of Szechuen the parcel post service to places west of Chungking is suspended until further notice.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Shantung	25th June
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN	Tsuda Maru	25th June
MANILA, U.S.A. AND CANADA	Empress of Russia	25th June
JAPAN	Atsuta Maru	25th June
STRAITS	Tsuyama Maru	25th June
STRAITS AND CALCUTTA	Nippon Maru	25th June
STRAITS	Atsuta Maru	25th June

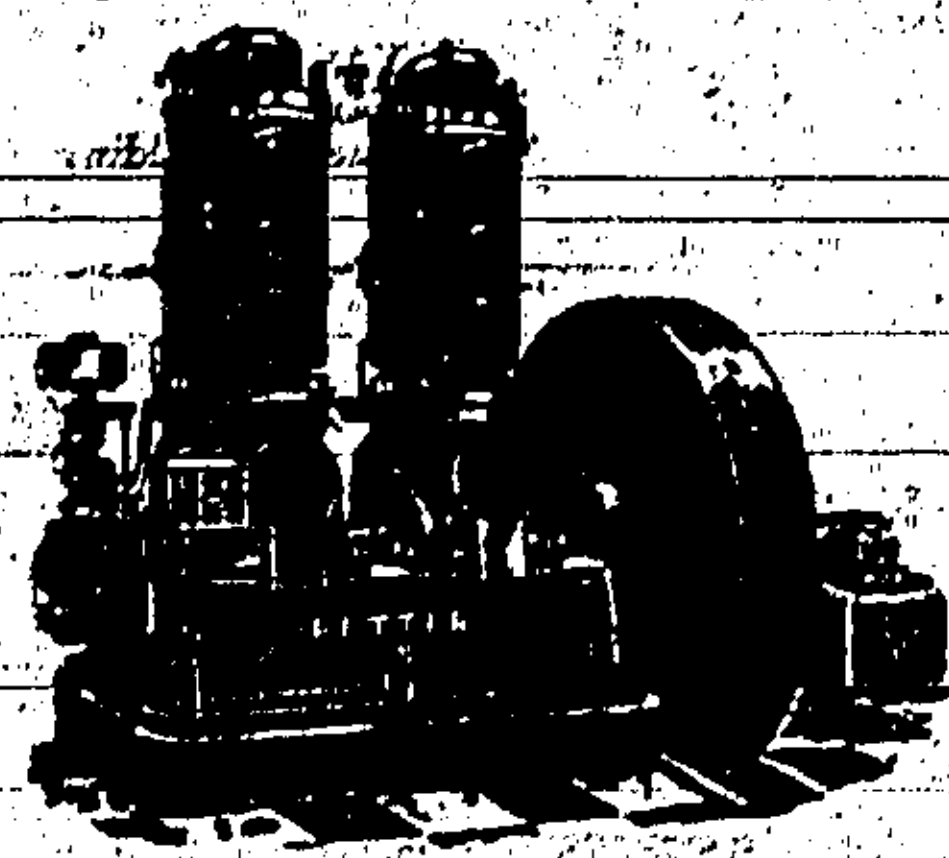
OUTWARD MAILS

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Nagasaki	Penang Maru	Friday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Hai Loon	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius	Hoiensu	Friday, 25th, 12.45 P.M.
L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Looming	Friday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Hokuto Maru	Friday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	Taikoo Maru	Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Sourabaya	Yaching	Friday, 25th, 4.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji		
Shanghai and North China	Tsun	Saturday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Kwai Wah	Saturday, 26th, 4.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius	Chengshing	Saturday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Inaba Maru	Sunday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Kato Maru	Sunday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	Araba Maru	Monday, 28th, 9.45 A.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Sourabaya	Portos	Monday, 28th, 10.30 A.M.
Japan via Moji	Hongkong	Monday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Huichan	Monday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Kaifong	Tuesday, 29th, 3.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius	Shantung	Tuesday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Karnala	Tuesday, 29th, 9.45 A.M.
Philippine Islands		Tuesday, 29th, 10.30 A.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	Tajima Maru	Wednesday, 30th, 9.45 A.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Sourabaya	Atsuta Maru	Thursday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji	Empress of Russia	Thursday, 1st, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Huichan	Friday, 2nd, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Maru	Saturday, 3rd, 2.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius	Kato Maru	Sunday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
L. Marquis, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES		Sunday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

From Sheungwan Western Branch: O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY OR HOLIDAYS
Canton and Samahai	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	8.30 P.M.	8.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Katong	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	8.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
	Except Saturday	4.00 P.M.
		10.00 A.M.

VICKERS-PETTER
SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES

100 H.P. VICKERS-PETTER
SEMI-DIESEL LAND TYPE ENGINE.

SIMPLICITY—
RELIABILITY—
ECONOMY—
A STANDARD SERIES.
FOR WORK ON CRUDE &
RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED
PETROLEUM—MANUFACTURED
FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND
USE, FROM

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VEUZ ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG,
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

COMMERCIAL
OPENING QUOTATIONS

DATE
June 24th
On London—
Telegraphic Transfer
Bank Bills, on demand
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight
Credits, at 4 months sight
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight
On Paris—
Bank Bills, on demand
Credits, 4 months sight
On New York—
Bank Bills, on demand
Credits, at 60 days sight
On Bombay—
Telegraphic Transfer
Bank Bills, on demand
On Calcutta—
Telegraphic Transfer
Bank Bills, on demand
On Shanghai—
Bank Bills, at sight
Private, 30 days sight
On Yokohama—
On demand
On Manila—
On demand
On Batavia—
On demand
On Haiphong—
On demand
On Saigon—
On demand
On Bangkok—
On demand
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tola
Bar Silver per 100

SUMMARY CODE	Per cent.
Hongkong—30 cents piece	90.00 Discount
Hongkong—10	0.50
Canton—20	11.50
Canton—10	0.00 Premium

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE business of the Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Interest on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON. Paid-up Capital £2,000,000 Reserve Fund £2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £2,000,000 FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS made on application. J. L. CHOCKATT, Manager. Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899. Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000 Capital (Paid-up) Yen 37,500,000 Reserve Funds Yen 7,080,000 HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA. BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji. FORMOSA—Gifu, Kagi, Kanto, Keio, Jinfeng, Miao, Nanto, Hsin, Hsinchiku, Tachikawa, Takao, Tamai, Tohyon, Aki. CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Fuchow, Swatow, Canton, OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Mongolia, Japan, India, China, Siam, Indo, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch, India, Australia, America, etc. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Des Veuze Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. (4)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 2. Authorized Capital £1,000,000 Subscribed £1,000,000 Paid-up £750,000 Reserve Fund & Rest £248,000

Branches: The Bank of England, The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 24th, 1920. (4)



Types of "COMMANDER" Smokers.

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL F. 250,000,000 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL F. 150,000,000 PAID UP F. 75,000,000 SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC F. 50,000,000 Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot. General Manager: A. J. Pernotie. HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS. BRANCHES: Hongkong, Yunnanfu, Vladivostok, Fochow, Swatow, Yokohama, Hankow, London, Antwerp.

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd. In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND. Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold—Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNET, Manager. Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 3, Des Veuze Road Central, Hankow Branch: Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE, PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

T. USANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. (4)

THE BANK OF CHINA 行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$30,000,000.00 Paid-up Capital \$12,378,800.00 Reserve Funds \$1,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING. HONGKONG BRANCH: 20-21, Canton Road, Central, Bank and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. New York Bankers—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months 3% per annum. For 6 months 4% per annum. For 12 months 5% per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager. Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. (4)

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris. Capital F. 48,000,000 Reserves F. 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Montevideo, Shanghai, Canton, Nankai, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Pondichery, Vladivostok, Hanoi.

BANKERS: IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale. IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England; Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais. IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking business transacted. L. BERNARDINI, Manager. Hongkong, December 1st, 1919. (78)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000 Reserve Funds \$1,500,000 Sterling \$250,000 Silver \$250,000 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK—Chairman. A. H. CORROD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

G. M. Dodwell, Esq. Hon. Mr. J. J. Johnston. G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. A. O. Lang, Esq. A. S. Gubbay, Esq. W. L. Paterson, Esq. Hon. Mr. P. B. Holtby. J. A. Hammer, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq. Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. F. STUTT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, May 18th, 1920. (4)

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road Central. Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00 Reserve Fund \$200,000.00

Directors: Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman. Mr. Chow Shoo Son, Mr. K. Y. Po, Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ying Shan, Mr. W. W. Yan Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Ng Chung Lok.

Chief Manager: Kan Tong Po, Esq. Assistant Manager: L. H. Tong, Esq. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates: For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. For 6 months at the rate of 3 per cent. For 12 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 18th, 1920. (110)